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DSSD CENSUS 2000 PROCEDURES AND OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM SERIES# U-3

MEMORANDUM FOR Ruth Ann Killion
Chief, Planning, Research, and Evaluation Division

From: Howard Hogan *Howard Hogan*
Chief, Decennial Statistical Studies Division

Subject: Study Plan for the Analysis of Clusters with No Housing Unit
Matching, N.4

Attached is the study plan for the Analysis of Clusters with No Housing Unit Matching, N.4. The Census 2000 Evaluation Program quality assurance process was applied to the methodology development and the study plan review process. The study plan is sound and appropriate for completeness and accuracy, and it answers its intended category questions as appropriate.

If you have questions about this study plan, please contact Xijian Jim Liu on (301) 457-8325.

Attachment (Analysis of Clusters with No Housing Unit Matching, N.4. Study Plan)

cc: Evaluations Executive Steering Committee
Keith Bennett (PRED)
Linda Brudvig
Jason Machowski
Danny Childers (DSSD)

**Census 2000 Operational Summary
Study Plan
(Final)**

I. Name of Operation

Analysis of Clusters with No Housing Unit Matching.
DSSD Census 2000 Evaluation Project N.4.

II. Project Managers

Xijian Jim Liu (DSSD), Susan Curts (NPC), Julie Bibb(NPC), Carol Joyce(NPC), Estell Power (NPC)

Telephone Number: (301) 457-8325

Email Address: xijian_liu@census.gov

III. Operational Background

A. Census 2000

The Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.) measures the overall and differential coverage of the US population in Census 2000. It uses dual system estimation which requires two samples, the P-sample and the E-sample. The P-sample consists of people enumerated independent of the census. The E-sample consists of people enumerated in the census. The major steps of the A.C.E. are housing unit matching and person matching. In the housing unit phase, housing units within the sample block clusters were listed and matched to the January 2000 version of the DMAF. Housing units were first matched using a computer. Then followed a clerical review which includes a clerical match and a clerical search for duplicates.

There was no housing unit matching for the 424 list/enumerate clusters in the housing unit phase. Seventy-six clusters having 80% of the A.C.E. addresses coded GI (geocoding error) during after follow-up coding were relisted. The original housing unit matching for relisted clusters was ignored, making these clusters also have no housing unit matching in the housing unit phase. A match code of UI was assigned to the A.C.E. housing units in the relisted clusters and the list/enumerate clusters. The code for census housing units in the relisted clusters and the list/enumerate clusters was blank. In these clusters, none of the HCUF housing units correspond to housing units on the subsampled preliminary enhanced list because of no prior housing unit matching. A systematic subsample was taken to select HCUF housing units in the E-sample if there were 80 or more HCUF housing units in the cluster. In this case, the P-sample and E-sample are not overlapped. Housing unit matching will be performed the first time in these clusters in the final housing unit operation.

No housing unit matching means that these clusters have had no clerical search for duplicated housing units and that these clusters include addresses that could have been deleted during housing unit matching (i.e. under construction, future construction, unfit for habitation, vacant mobile home site or other). Addresses in these clusters were not eligible for telephone interviews. The P-sample and E-sample in these clusters were not overlapped if there were 80 or more census housing units in the cluster. As consequences, duplicate rates, person interview workload and follow-up interview workload in these clusters may be affected.

IV. Questions to be Answered and Methodology

The objective of this study is to analyze the effect of no housing unit matching on person matching.

1. Is there any effect of no prior housing unit matching on person matching? More specifically, will we observe lower duplicate rates and increased person interview workload in these clusters? Will we observe higher nonmatch rates and increased person follow-up interview workload in clusters of non-overlapping E-sample and P-sample?

- a. Methodology

Compute and compare the P-sample person nonmatch rates, E-sample person erroneous enumeration rates as well as percent of duplicates and percent of unresolved in relisted clusters and non-relisted clusters by type of enumeration area. P-sample person nonmatch rate is the weighted number of P-sample nonmatches divided by the weighted number of P-sample persons. E-sample person erroneous enumeration rate is the weighted number of erroneously enumerated persons divided by the weighted number of E-sample persons. We will consider these variables: US/PR, region, single/multi-unit, urban/rural, overlapped samples/non-overlapped samples, and mover status.

Use preliminary P-sample outcome codes from CAPI interviewing to examine the workload of person interviews conducted in relisted clusters at addresses with unit statuses 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 (i.e. under construction, future construction, unfit for habitation, vacant mobile home site and "other") that could have been deleted during housing unit matching if it had been done. These will be compared to the number for addresses with the same unit status codes that were deleted in non-relisted clusters. We will consider these variables: US/PR, region, single/multi-unit, urban/rural.

b. Limitations

List and Enumerate clusters are located in sparsely populated remote areas and have higher percent of rural style addresses. We will not include L/E clusters in the analysis because the differences could be due to the nature of L/E cluster itself, not with no housing unit matching.

c. Processing Requirements

(1) Programming and Computer

The data used in this study will be extracted from:

- ACE HUMaRCS files and PERMaRCS files,
- ACE sample design file,
- DMAF and HCUF files,
- Missing data files.

These data files will be provided by DSSD and are expected to be available in July of 2000.

1. What are the effects of non-overlapping E-sample and P-sample on matching? Will Clusters with non-overlapping samples observe higher nonmatch rates and increased person follow-up interview workload?

a. Methodology.

Compare the P-sample person nonmatch rate and the person following-up interview workload between clusters with overlapping samples and clusters with non-overlapping samples. This analysis will be done for relist clusters as well as L/E clusters.

We will consider these variables: US/PR, type of enumeration area.

b. Limitations

c. Processing Requirements

(1) Programming and Computer

The data used in this study will be extracted from:

- ACE HUMaRCS files and PERMaRCS files,

- ACE sample design file,
- Missing data files.

These data files will be provided by DSSD and are expected to be available in July of 2000.

V. Limitations.

VI. Milestone Schedule

Activity	Start Date	End Date
1. Develop Study Plan	03/01/00	06/30/00
2. Specify Data Needs	03/01/00	06/30/00
3. Specify Other Activities	03/01/00	06/30/00
4. Finalize Study Plan	06/01/00	08/31/00
5. A.C.E. Housing Unit Matching	02/07/00	04/18/00
6. A.C.E. Person Phase	05/08/00	11/30/00
7. A.C.E. Final Housing Unit Operation	03/07/01	05/22/01
8. Delivery of the Data	07/01/01	07/31/01
9. Start Analysis	07/01/01	10/31/01
10. Start/End First Draft of the Report	10/01/01	12/31/01
11. Roundtable Presentation	12/01/01	12/31/01
12. Start/End Second Draft of the Report	01/01/02	03/31/02
13. Prepare Final Report for Signature	04/01/02	05/31/02
14. Report is Issued	06/01/02	07/31/02

VII. Related Studies/Operations

Type of Enumeration Area.
DSSD Census 2000 Evaluation Project O.1.

VIII. References

Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation: The Design Document, Danny R. Childers, DSSD Census 2000 Procedures and Operations Memorandum Series, Chapter S-DT-1.